

Alameda Veterans' Memorial Building

Alameda, Alameda County



Alameda Veterans' Memorial Building

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Located in Alameda's civic area on the northeast corner of Central Avenue and Walnut Street. The building was designed by noted local architect Henry H. Meyers and completed in 1929. This is a Spanish colonial Revival style building enlivened with Art Deco details, including bas-relief medallions depicting World War I soldiers, sailors, airmen, and nurses.

Alameda Veterans' Memorial Building was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the local level of significance. The building is a good example of the Moderne/Art Deco style popular during the late 1920s to the advent of World War II.

The property also appears eligible under Criterion A in the area of social history. It is possible for the nomination to be amended at a later date.



Alameda Veterans' Memorial Building

Alameda, Alameda County



Armed Services YMCA

San Diego, San Diego County



Armed Services YMCA

San Diego, San Diego County

This building was constructed in 1924 in the Italian Renaissance style by architect Lincoln Rogers. The building retains a high degree of historic integrity of location, setting, design, craftsmanship, workmanship, feeling and association.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. The building derives its historical significance in the area of social history from its unique role in providing a variety of religious, physical, cultural, educational, social, and outreach programs to San Diego's military personnel (see historic photo). The building derives its architectural significance as an excellent mid-1920s example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style.

This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a **federal tax credit** as a rehabilitation project.



Armed Services YMCA

San Diego, San Diego County



Baywood Elementary School

San Mateo, San Mateo County



Baywood Elementary School

San Mateo, San Mateo County

This Spanish Colonial Revival style school was constructed in 1939. Designed by architect William H. Toepke, the school was designed to move in and around the hillside with a completely asymmetrical design. In 1940 a left wing, also designed by Toepke, was added. Located in the kindergarten classroom is a mural painted by artist George Gaethke that has an Eden-type landscape with animals and small children.

The school was nominated and listed in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 3 within the context of architecture and Works Project Administration (WPA) art. The school is a good example of the style and the mural is an excellent example of artwork produced by the Federal Art Project (FAP), an important WPA program that employed thousands of artists during the 1930s.



Baywood Elementary School

San Mateo, San Mateo County



Buffum House

Altadena, Los Angeles County



Buffum House

Altadena, Los Angeles County

This house was designed by master architect Wallace Neff in 1924. The French Provincial style house exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of the style in the cross-gabled, shingled roof, unadorned stucco exterior, second-story dormer windows, limited ornamentation, and general symmetry.

The Buffum House was nominated and listed in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 3 in the area of architecture as a good example of the style and as the work of a master architect. Neff is recognized as one of the preeminent architects of the Spanish Colonial-Revival style. The Buffum House is an example of one of his less common design choices. Of the fifteen known Neff-designed residences in Altadena, this is the only one in the French Provincial style.



Farpoint Site

(Address & Photos Restricted)

This archeological site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of exploration and settlement, and Criterion D in the area of prehistoric archaeology and ethnic heritage. It is a prehistoric site with multiple cultural occupations. The discovery of a Clovis point from coastal California is extremely important for its potential to yield further information and understanding of California's prehistory, and the peopling of the North American continent.

Archaeological and traditional property locations are considered confidential and public access to such information is restricted by law.



Felicita County Park Prehistoric Village Site

Address & Photos Restricted

This archeological site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D in the areas of prehistoric archaeology, ethnic heritage, and exploration and settlement. This site has the potential to yield important information about Late Prehistoric village activities and intrasite variation based on social structure, trade, and specialization. The integrity and preservation of this site within a county park provides a rare opportunity to analyze features and cultural materials.

Archaeological and traditional property locations are considered confidential and public access to such information is restricted by law.



Gerald Frye House

Yuba City, Sutter County



Gerald Frye House

Yuba City, Sutter County

The Gerald Frye House was constructed for the Frye family in 1926 based on a published design rather than a local example. The house reflects Tudor design and retains its character defining features: gable roof, decorative half-timbering, tall narrow windows, and massive chimneys topped with decorative chimney pots.

The property was nominated and listed in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 3 as a good example of its style in a rural farming community. In Yuba City, much of the housing near the central portion of the town reflects modest homes of the 1940s and 1950s. There are no Tudor Period Revival examples on ranches in the rural areas of the city.

The Gerald Frye House was the first entry in the Yuba City Official Register of Historical or Architecturally Significant Sites .



Old Pasadena Historic District (Amendment)

Pasadena, Los Angeles County



Old Pasadena Historic District (Amendment)

Pasadena, Los Angeles County

Old Pasadena Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 under Criteria A and C in the areas of commerce and architecture as the largest and best collection of historic commercial buildings in Pasadena, and one of the finest remaining examples of a late nineteenth and twentieth century commercial district in Southern California. The buildings have an important historical association with the growth and development of Southern California and are an important record of the architectural evolution of commercial design in the region.

This was an amendment to address some of the changes the district has undergone, which include the demolition of contributing and noncontributing buildings, the construction of new non-contributing buildings, the addition of new contributing buildings, adjustments to the boundaries, and the expansion of the period of significance.



Reynolds/Kerby-Miller House

Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County



Reynolds/Kerby-Miller House

Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County

This house was constructed in 1937 by Robert Stanton. It is an example of the "Honeymoon Cottage," experimental modular housing developed by Wallace Neff and Robert Stanton in the 1930s in Los Angeles and brought to Carmel by Stanton in 1937. The house retains a high degree of integrity, evoking a strong sense of time and place.

It was nominated and listed in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 3 in the area of architecture as being the best remaining local example of its type. Originally developed for low-cost pre-fabricated housing during the Great Depression, the "Honeymoon Cottage" prototype was unsuccessful at mass production. The Reynolds/Kerby-Miller House embodies the modernism residential architecture trends occurring in Carmel during the 1930s, which incorporated natural materials while affording the benefits of modern design and technology.

The Reynolds/Kerby-Miller House is listed on the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea's Inventory of Historic Resources.



Royal Laundry Complex

Pasadena, Los Angeles County



Royal Laundry Complex

Pasadena, Los Angeles County

This complex is composed of three contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and a "drive-up" sign. The Main Plant was constructed in 1927 and is an example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture designed by Gordon B. Kaufmann. The Drive-up Building is in the Streamline Moderne style and was constructed in 1939. The Annex was constructed in circa 1930 in a utilitarian style and altered in 1939 in the Streamline Moderne style. The drive-up sign was added in 1955.

The complex was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C under two historic contexts. The Main Plant is nominated for its high artistic merit. The Drive-up Building and Annex are nominated under the [Multiple Property Documentation for Early Auto-Related Properties in Pasadena](#). This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a [federal tax credit](#) as a rehabilitation project.



Site of the First Vacaville Buddhist Church

Vacaville, Solano County



Site of the First Vacaville Buddhist Church Vacaville, Solano County

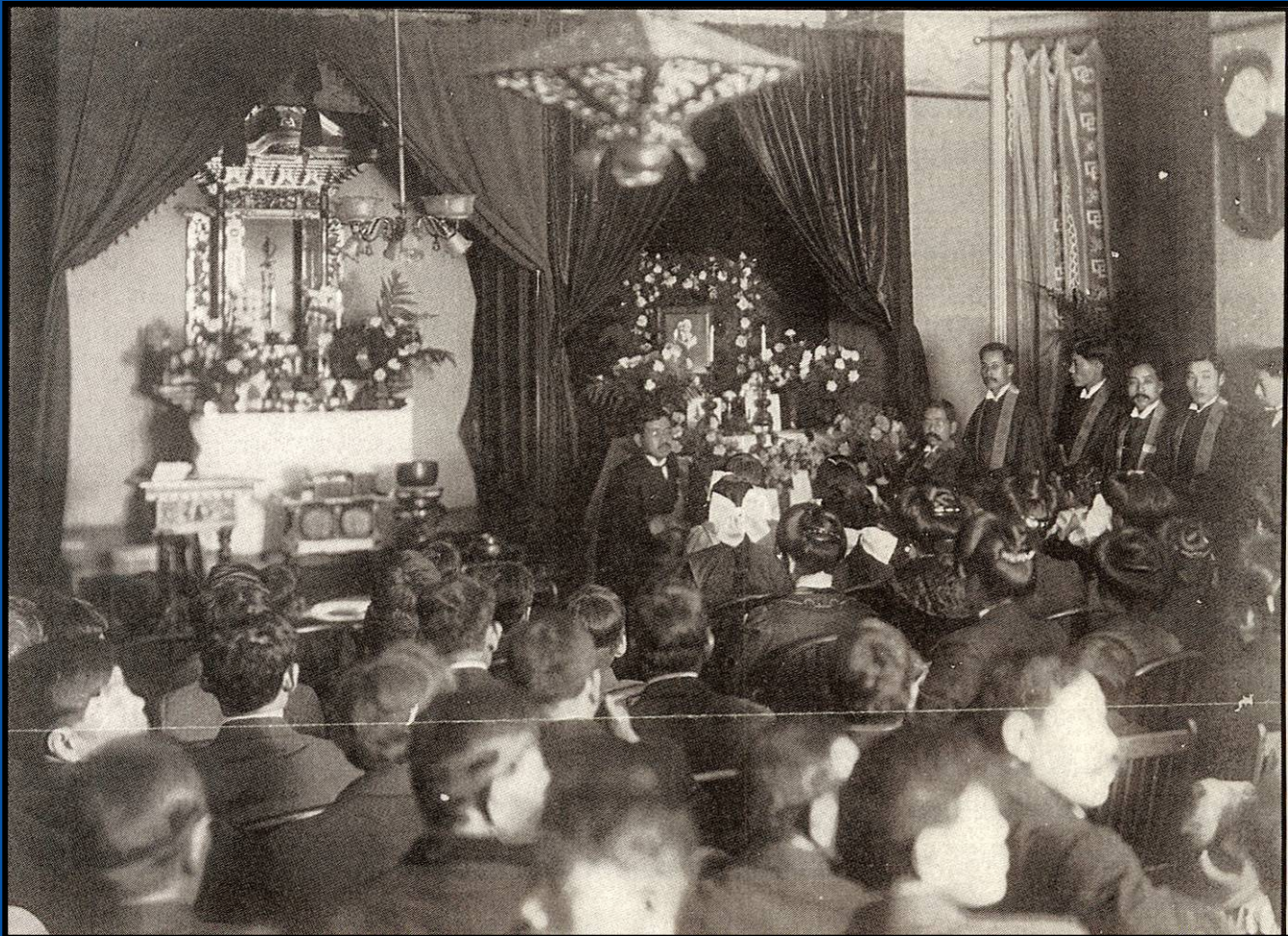
The site of the first Vacaville Buddhist Church is located at the intersection of Dobbins and Monte Vista Avenue. The church was constructed in 1912 and dedicated on November 3rd. As evidenced by the shiplap siding, fish scale shingled gables, gingerbread ornamentation, and kirizuma yane style roof, the church merged Japanese and American architectural styles to create a unique form. The interior also had a meld of both styles including pews, a center nave, and an altar are built atop an 18-in-high dais with a gold-plated shrine imported from Japan. The Vacaville Buddhist Church burned in 1951 as a result of a kerosene stove explosion. The site is now a modern-era commercial building.

The site was nominated and listed as a California Point of Historical Interest for its importance as the first Buddhist church in Vacaville and for its importance to the religious, educational, and recreational needs of its members. After World War II the church provided shelter and assistance as families returned to Vacaville after being evacuated under Executive Order 9066. Although the church is no longer extant, the Point program allows such resources to be nominated as a site.



Site of the First Vacaville Buddhist Church

Vacaville, Solano County



South Berkeley Community Church

Berkeley, Alameda County



South Berkeley Community Church

Berkeley, Alameda County

This 1912 Mission Revival style church was designed by architect Hugo Storch. This Mission Revival Church features a bell tower, curved parapet roof, and arched entryways, all of which are character defining features of its style. Storch had the ability to craft the dramatic Mission Revival forms on the exterior of the South Berkeley Community Church, and the interior exudes the warmth and natural beauty of the Arts and Crafts style.

The church was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A the area of social history for its important role as one of the first integrated churches in the San Francisco Bay Area. Originally known as the Park Congregational Church, the church closed in 1942 as a result of the demographic shift in south Berkeley that occurred during World War II. It re-opened as an organized integrated church with two pastors: one African American and one white. The church was also nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of its style. The property meets Criteria Consideration A because it is being nominated for its architecture and role in history.

South Berkeley Community Church is also Berkeley's Landmark No. 10.



South Berkeley Community Church

Berkeley, Alameda County



Spotswood House

Potter Valley, Mendocino County



Spotswood House

Potter Valley, Mendocino County

This Italianate style residence was constructed in 1887. The house sits in a rural setting surrounded by open meadow and hay fields near the small village of Potter Valley. The house was extensively altered in the 1930s, removing many of the architectural elements. In 2006 many of the original architectural elements of the house were reconstructed and rehabilitated based on historical photographs and remaining material evidence. All masonry architectural elements were reconstructed using salvaged and original materials discovered on site during the course of the project.

The house was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A and B. The house has important association in the hops industry in southern Mendocino County and was the residence and center of operations for prominent local farmer and businessman, Joseph Spotswood.

The property is listed on the Mendocino County Local Register of Historical Resources by Resolution.



Spotswood House

Potter Valley, Mendocino County

